

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

HURRY UP THE CONGRESS.

Germany Has Work to Do at Home.

ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

The Understanding Between England and Russia.

VICTORY FOR THE CRETANS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 8, 1878.

A letter has been received at St. Petersburg from Prince Bismarck, according to a special despatch from the HERALD's correspondent at the Russian capital, announcing his intention to conduct the proceedings of the Congress with all possible rapidity, because the recent attempt against the Emperor's life has shown that Germany must give special attention to her own internal affairs.

ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the HERALD telegraphs that the Colonel of the gendarmes at Kief, Russia, who made himself so prominent in the suppression of the students' riot there some time ago, was assassinated on Thursday in the streets of Kief.

RUSSIA'S FEAR OF THE SPECTRE.

The Times' Vienna correspondent says that in consequence of the dread of socialism Russia's present policy seems to be to make peace quickly.

MORE SATISFACTORY THAN EXPECTED.

The Times' St. Petersburg despatch says the terms of the Russo-English arrangement are said to be more satisfactory than expected. Great confidence is felt in the result of the Congress.

THE MOST SERIOUS DIFFICULTY FOR THE MOMENT IS AUSTRIA'S OBJECTION TO THE CESSION OF ANTI-VI TO MONTE-NEGRO.

FRANCE'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION. In the French Chamber of Deputies at Versailles yesterday afternoon, M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in answer to an interpellation on the Eastern question, read the reply of the French government to the invitation to the Congress, consenting to participate on condition that the discussion be confined to questions immediately raised by the war. M. Waddington assured the Deputies that the maintenance of peace was now almost certain. The Chamber unanimously expressed approval of the Minister's statement.

ROMANIA MUST FIGHT RUSSIA.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says:—"Romania has just officially notified the Austrian government that she will not cede Banat, even in obedience to decision of the Powers."

STRANGLING ON SICK?

A Constantinople despatch to the Daily News, via Syria, says:—"Something serious has happened at the palace. The Sultan has not been to the mosque." (The Constantinople date is not given to this despatch.)

TROUBLE IN EGYPT.

The Times' Paris correspondent says:—"A letter by Halim Pasha, uncle of the Khedive, is published plainly putting forth his claims to the succession to the Viceregency of Egypt."

BACK IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to London, and Prince d'Oubli, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, who are to attend the Berlin Congress, and Chakir Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador to St. Petersburg, have arrived at St. Petersburg. Count Schouvaloff yesterday. They will start for Berlin on Sunday. It is still hoped that Prince Gortschakoff will be able to attend the Congress, but it is not yet certain.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has today passed a bill providing for the raising of the sixty million florins credit. The Austrian and Hungarian delegations have arrived at an agreement in the points of the budget on which they have hitherto differed. The session of the Austrian Reichsrath is closed.

TURKISH REPRESENTATIVES TO BERLIN.

The Turkish Plenipotentiaries have left Constantinople for Berlin.

GERMANY'S SECOND REPRESENTATIVE.

"The Daily News' Paris correspondent asserts that Prince Hohenzollern, German Ambassador to France, will be the second plenipotentiary of Germany to the Congress.

TURKISH REPRESENTATIVES.

The difficulties have been renewed with regard to the Turkish and Montenegrin forces in the neighborhood of Scutari. They mutually accuse each other of menacing movements. The Prince of Montenegro disclaims all responsibility for a possible collision.

A GREAT VICTORY.

The Vienna Political Correspondence says:—"Fifty-three hundred Cretan insurgents, after obstinate fighting, compelled the Turks to retire to the coast town. The Cretons are determined to continue the struggle until they have obtained a union with Greece."

THE SERVIAN SKETCHES.

The Servian sketches have been evoked to meet at Kragujevac on the 6th of July.

THEIR WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The Servians continue with energy their military preparations, while at the same time they are making efforts to obtain admission to the Congress.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Houses of Parliament have adjourned for the Whitsuntide holidays, the Commons to June 13 and the Lords to June 17.

THE LAST OF THE GROSSER KURFÜRST.

On Exchange at Manchester yesterday, the opinion prevailed that the cotton strike will be terminated by the end of next week.

A FLEETING DAY.

The weather in London yesterday was fair.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO MINERS DEAD—EIGHT MEN IMPRISONED—SIBBORDS OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 8, 1878.

A dreadful explosion occurred yesterday morning in Evans' Wood Pit Colliery at Haydock, near St. Helen's, and six miles south of Wigan, in Lancashire.

The loss of life is almost as large as in the sinking of the Grosvenor Kurfürst. Many miners have been brought up badly injured.

ONLY NINE LIVES YET SAVED.

The explosion in the coal pit at Haydock yesterday

day shook the earth for miles around. The first explosion descended the shaft five minutes after the explosion and others followed. Ten men were rescued alive and were sent to the surface, when one died almost immediately, and the others suffered much from after-damp.

IN GREAT DANGER. Eight other men are alive and have taken refuge in a working of the mine.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO DEAD. Two hundred and thirty-two men are dead. The explorers state that they found bodies decapitated, reduced to shapeless masses and some of them blown to pieces. It is expected that the corpses will be brought up by midnight.

AGONY OF THE DEERWED. A large crowd of men, women and children surround the mouth of the pit. The cause of the explosion is unknown, as blasting with naked lights is prohibited.

CUBA. CELEBRATING THE RETURN OF PEACE—PROPOSED DEPARTURE OF CAPTAIN GENERAL JOVELLANA FOR SPAIN. HAVANA, June 7, 1878.

The war in the island of Cuba is finished. The insurrection is entirely at an end. Vicente Garcia will leave the island for St. Thomas. All the insurgents in the Eastern Department have laid down their arms. General Martinez Campos is expected at Havana in a few days, when peace will be officially proclaimed. Proclamations to the soldiers and the inhabitants of the island will be issued shortly. Captain General Jovellana will soon depart for Spain. Martinez Campos remains as Captain General. Great festivities in celebration of peace are in progress in Santiago de Cuba. Manifestations in manifested everywhere. Preparations for a celebration in Havana are making on a large scale. Triumphant processions are building up.

INDIAN THREATS. NEBRASKA BANDS ABOUT TO GO ON THE WAR-PATH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OMAHA, Neb., June 7, 1878.

H. C. Deer, post trader at Spotted Tail Agency, has just discovered that Spotted Tail's bands have obtained a large supply of arms and ammunition within the last few weeks from various sources. They are incensed at the government for its failure to remove them this spring as promised. They will appear to be quiet and hopeful till the dance, about June 20, when they will revolt and go on the warpath. Indians from Yankton Agency have promised to join them.

Spotted Tail's bands number, with squaws and children, 6,000, and the Yanktons 2,000. The Omaha Herald editorially says:—"There is danger of an Indian war near home. The Indians are supplied with arms and ammunition. The cause of trouble is that, as usual, the government refuses to keep its treaty with them."

BANOOKS RAIDING ALL THE COUNTRY IN THE SNAKE RIVER REGION. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 7, 1878.

A Boise City despatch says that five men who were scouting in the Bureau Valley found all the settlers gathered at Robinson's ranch, which is fortified. The valley had been raided by Indians, who drove away all the stock. On Sunday last the settlers saw about two hundred Indians, who were driving 600 horses, making all speed up the valley toward the upper waters of the Owyhee River, in the vicinity of Battle Mountain, Col. The information is received that the Banooks murdered one white man and two white Indians near Big Springs, on the Elko stage route. The bodies of three white men were found a few miles below Glenn's ferry, on the Snake River, two of which were recognized as those of John Bacon and Robert Ferguson, of Rock Creek Station. Numerous large and small bands of Indians are raiding the country in many sections. The stage routes to the south are guarded, but are delayed by the loss of stock. Parties who have just arrived from the Owyhee country, about fifty miles southwest of Boise City, report that a distinct party of Banooks are camped in that vicinity. They have been killing and robbing, and are committing other depredations for several weeks past and are growing daily more insolent toward the whites. Families are gathering at Silver City and other points for safety. The people are awaiting the arrival of the regular troops with the greatest anxiety.

TROOPS GOING FORWARD TO REINFORCE CAPTAIN BAINBRIDGE. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 7, 1878.

Three companies of the Fourteenth Infantry leave here today for Fort Hall, Idaho. News has been received there by a scout from Camp Packer confirming the report of Indian outbreaks and murders.

A MORE PEACEFUL REPORT FORWARDED BY GENERAL McDOWELL. WASHINGTON, June 7, 1878.

The War Department is advised that Captain Bainbridge, commanding Fort Hall, reports on the 4th inst. that an Indian arrived at the agency on the 2d from Buffalo Horn's camp, and said that the Indians at Camp Packer had done no wrong; that Buffalo Horn had been killed, and was coming to the agency in two weeks. All quiet at the agency and vicinity. General McDowell, in forwarding the above, says:—"I have telegraphed Howard, Major Sanford and the Governor of Idaho to see if it is not possible to communicate with the Indians and avoid hostilities; also asked General Crook to instruct Captain Bainbridge to send some of the Fort Hall Indians to Camp Packer to see if they have done no wrong and urge them to come to the agency to avoid the attacks in Idaho who are seeking them for the attack made on the white men on Camp Packer."

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, June 8—1 A. M.

Indications. For New England, falling barometer, except a temporary rise in the eastern portion, nearly stationary temperature, increasing cloudiness and wind mostly from the south to southeast, followed by rain and showers. For the South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States, lower pressure, increasing southerly to easterly winds, generally warmer, partly cloudy or cloudy weather and frequent rains, followed by local storms.

For the Gulf States, falling followed by rising barometer, warmer, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, rain areas and south to west winds, veering in the West Gulf to cooler northerly.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, low followed by rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, frequent rains, local storms and warm southerly winds shifting to cooler west and north.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rising and stationary, followed by falling barometer, cool northerly winds, shifting to warmer southerly or easterly, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains.

For the lower lake region, falling, temporarily followed by rising barometer, nearly stationary temperature, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, rain areas and increasing northerly winds, possibly shifting to southeasterly Saturday night.

The Mississippi River will continue slowly rising at Leavenworth.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, section 1; Chicago, Grand Haven, Ludington, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Cayuga, Lockport, are ordered for Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Cape May, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk and Cape Hatteras.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 215 Broadway—

1877. 1878. 3 A. M. 64 52 3:30 P. M. 70 72 6 A. M. 64 54 6 P. M. 67 69 9 A. M. 64 54 9 P. M. 67 69 12 M. 71 65 12 P. M. 63 65

Average temperature yesterday, 60% Average temperature corresponding date last year, 60%

THE WOUNDED EMPEROR. No Improvement in His Condition. GERMANY AND THE SOCIALISTS. A Republican Tendency Spreading in the Fatherland. RESULT OF MILITARY RULE. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 8, 1878.

It is now apparent that the court physicians at Berlin are giving the most anxious coloring to their bulletins and that the condition of Emperor William is not as favorable as could be wished. His extreme age, taken in connection with the distress which the discovery of the widespread disaffection in the Empire has caused him, does not give much hope for the Emperor's final recovery. His prostration is certainly increasing.

THE EMPEROR SLEPT WELL DURING THE GREAT PART OF Thursday night. His night air is not now affected by pain or heat.

A bulletin issued from the palace at ten o'clock yesterday morning gave the assurance that the Emperor's strength was perceptibly increasing. The swelling of his right arm was subsiding. The condition of the other wounds was normal. There were no symptoms of fever.

The official bulletin issued from the palace at half-past four P. M. stated that the Emperor's condition is unchanged.

An official bulletin, issued half-past nine P. M., declared that the Emperor slept calmly during the afternoon. His appetite had not improved. Remembering that it was the anniversary of his father's death, he was in a depressed and prostrate condition.

EFFECT OF THE AGITATION. This tendency of the agitation in Germany, and the rumors which are abroad from Berlin, is to strengthen the government in its new attempt to secure Parliamentary sanction for repressive measures against the social democrats. The effect of these tactics is already apparent in the manifesto of the liberals, published in their organ, the National Gazette, and telegraphed yesterday morning.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOW BE SUSTAINED. The National Gazette supplemented that declaration with the following observations:—"If the government comes before the Reichstag asking extraordinary powers to protect the dynasty and the country, we are convinced that such powers will be readily granted by a majority of the Reichstag, the government, of course, accepting the responsibility for the necessity of such powers and their constitutional application."

NO CASES FOR ALARM. The North-German Gazette again warns the public against the official statements of rumors about the Emperor and other matters referring particularly to the sensational accounts of the functions assumed by the Crown Prince and the ceremonies accompanying their assumption, and says:—"The simple fact is, that both of the Emperor's arms are wounded and bandaged. He is unable to write so much as a single initial of his name; hence the absolute necessity of entrusting his ordinary routine duties to somebody."

EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT THE FATHERLAND. The following facts and rumors show the state of public feeling in Germany:—"The editor and manager of a newspaper at Glatz have been arrested for the publication of Glatzian who has been formed in Berlin to purchase the house No. 15 Unter den Linden and to convert it into a place of religious worship."

Numerous manufacturers have resolved to discharge all their workmen attending socialist meetings. Between twenty and thirty persons have been arrested in various towns for expressing regret at the failure of Nobilitz to kill the Emperor.

At Brunswick and Barmen men have been arrested charged with telling falsehoods of Nobilitz's attempt. At Homberg the police closed a socialist meeting. At Heimbach a man was arrested charged with predicting the day beforehand that the Kaiser Wilhelm would sink the Grosser Kurfürst.

Such are a few of the incredible statements now going the rounds of the German press.

NO LOSS DRAWN. Some newspapers announce that Nobilitz's condition has improved and that there is some prospect of his recovery, but the story of a surgical operation is false, and so also seems to be the circumstantial account of his admissions in the presence of his mother and the police officers about his accomplices and the drawing of lots to determine who should undertake the assassination of the Emperor.

STILL UNCONVINCED. The National Gazette says that soon after Nobilitz's mother reached the prison he became unconscious, and has been so ever since. Persons who knew Nobilitz intimately at Halle say that he often had fits of insanity.

THAT MARTIN RIDDLE. The Kiel Gazette says that while at Dresden Nobilitz was suddenly seized with the idea that he had found a solution of the Eastern question, and started for London declaring his determination to submit the plan to the British government.

NO ENGLISH ACCOMPANIES. The London Telegraph says:—"We have the authority to state that the rumors about Nobilitz's connection with socialist conspirators in England, and about the part taken by the English police in communicating the alleged facts to the German authorities, are entirely baseless. There is some evidence that Nobilitz was an extreme social democrat, but both the German and English police possess evidence that he had made arrangements which negative the presumption of any premeditated plan to shoot the Emperor."

NOT PRETENDING. "The Scotland Yard detectives have a letter that was written by Nobilitz two days before his attempt against the life of the Emperor, which shows that no such purpose was then present in his mind. The view taken by the police of Berlin, as well as the London police, is that Nobilitz, though in the period possession of his reasoning faculties, suffered himself to become the creature of passion and delirious impulse. They discredit altogether the story of drawing lots."

DID HE OR OTHERS DRINK IT? Another significant fact, generally overlooked, is that there were a dozen empty beer glasses on Nobilitz's table when the crowd broke into his room, which the servant says he had never seen there before. The question is, Was this beer drunk by him or with eleven companions? If by him, does beer produce insanity?

DISMISSING THE REICHSTAG. Prussia on Thursday submitted to the Federal Council a motion signed by Prince Bismarck, proposing a dissolution of the Reichstag. The motion points out that, in view of the second attempt on the life of the Emperor, the government's responsibility for the maintenance of order does not permit them to rest content with having merely introduced the former abortive anti-socialist bill; but they cannot count upon another bill which they intend to introduce meeting with better success in the existing Reichstag. The government, the motion says, do not wish to restrict any free legislative movement.

SHALL A STATE OF SIEGE BE DECLARED? A special despatch to the Daily News from Berlin states that the dissolution of the Reichstag is as good as accomplished, the assent of the Federal Council being certain. The Reichstag is in a state of consternation. The government will, pending the new elections, take the most extreme measures allowed by law to meet the grave social crisis. It appears a state of siege has been under discussion, but will not be proclaimed at

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present. A soldier has been stabbed at Danzig, and the centries fired on.

UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The Ministry of State is considering measures for immediate adoption in the interest of order and public security, and what measures shall be submitted to the Federal Council.

ARREST OF STUDENTS.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says that four students have been arrested, charged with complicity in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT IS ASSURED THAT GERMANY HAS INVITED THE POWERS TO CONSIDER NECESSARY MEASURES FOR CHECKING CONSPIRACIES LOCATED ABROAD.

ONE CHARM OF THE FRENCH PRESS LAW. The Paris Press is to be prosecuted for saying that the French republicans are responsible for Nobilitz's crime.

IF MUST NOT MEET. The meeting of the Socialists Congress at Gotha has been forbidden.

HE MUST NOT DIE. The Standard's Berlin despatch says:—"Dr. Nobilitz has had some lucid moments. He tried to tear off his bandages, but was prevented from doing so."

HONORS TO LORD DUFFERIN. OTTAWA, Ont., June 7, 1878.

Lord and Lady Dufferin and suite took their departure this morning for the East. A large assemblage was at the wharf to bid them farewell. The party will stop at Quebec until the arrival of the steamer Scandinavia, by which a portion of His Excellency's family leave for England. Lord and Lady Dufferin will accompany them on their short distance to sea, and will then be taken off by the government steamer Druid, which will bring them to Tadoussac, where they will spend the summer months.

ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL THIS evening, en route for Quebec, he was presented by the President of the Montreal Golfing Club with a farewell address, accompanied by an oil painting representing the club at play. His Excellency replied in feeling terms. "We are indebted to people who are present, who cheered their Excellencies enthusiastically."

EXTRADITION IN CANADA. MONTREAL, June 7, 1878.

Francis Kane, for whose extradition on the charge of attempted homicide in Portland, Me., an application was made to a judge here, has been discharged from custody, the Court holding that the case did not come under the extradition treaty.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN. ALBANY, June 7, 1878.

The following is the full text of the act amending the law to reorganize the local government of New York, which was signed yesterday by the Governor, and is now chapter 400 of the Session laws. The bill was introduced by Mr. Purdy in the House, and by Senator Robertson in the Senate, and passed both houses with little opposition. It is understood to have been intended to secure the defeat of Alderman Parry in the upper wards and is the act for which Parry is "undergoing discipline" at the hands of Tammany Hall.

Section 1.—Section 4 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New York," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4.—The Board of Aldermen now in office shall hold office until the first Monday in January, in the year 1879, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1880, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1881, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1882, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1883, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1884, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1885, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1886, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1887, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1888, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1889, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1890, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1891, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1892, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1893, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1894, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1895, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1896, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1897, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1898, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1899, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1900, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1901, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1902, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1903, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1904, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1905, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1906, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1907, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1908, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1909, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1910, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1911, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1912, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1913, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1914, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1915, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1916, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1917, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1918, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1919, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1920, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1921, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1922, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1923, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1924, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1925, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1926, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1927, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1928, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1929, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1930, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1931, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1932, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1933, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1934, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1935, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1936, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1937, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1938, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1939, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1940, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1941, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1942, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1943, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1944, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1945, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1946, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1947, and until the first Monday in January, in the year 1948, and until the first